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公発明の名称 防眩性フィルム

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1. 発明の名称

防眩性フィルム

2. 特許請求の範囲

- 1. 透明なプラスチックフィルム上に防眩性球膜を設けた防眩性フィルムであって、 該薄膜が球状有機フィラーを含有する無硬化樹脂よりなり、 表面粗さ 0.1~ 0.8μπの微細凹凸を有し、 かつ 薄膜による光線透過率の変化がプラスチックフィルムの発度過率の10%以内にあり、 更に防眩性フィルムの發度がプラスチックフィルムの發度に対し、0~80倍にあることを特徴とする防眩性フィルム。
- 2. 球状有機フィラーの平均粒径が1~6μπであり、この含有量が熱硬化樹脂当り5~20重量%であることを特徴とする特許請求の範囲第1項記載の防弦性フィルム。
- 3. 熱硬化樹脂が熱硬化性のアクリル樹脂とメ ラミン樹脂の熱硬化物であることを特徴とする特

許請求の範囲第1項または第2項記載の筋眩性フィルム。

3.発明の詳報な説明

産業上の利用分野

本発明は防眩性フィルムに関し、更に詳しくは 改善された耐スクラッチ性を有する防眩性プラス チックフィルムに関する。

従来技術



ディスプレイ等の光表示面あるいはその前面板において問題にされ、従来からこの防止方法が検討・提案されている。

鉄面反射現象の防止、換言すれば眩光防止は外 界の光源の反射像の明るさ、明瞭度等を減少させ れば良く、例えば

(1) 光透過体表面に金属酸化物、フッ化物等の 酸を設けて光の干渉現象を利用し、反射像の明る さを減少させる方法

② 光透過体中に特殊な染料。顧料を配合して光 の吸収現象を利用し、反射の明るさを減少させる 方法

(3) 光透過体表面に微報な凹凸を設けてもしくは 微報凹凸を有する辞膜を設けて光を散乱させ、反 射像の明瞭度を減少させる方法 などが知られている。

第1の方法は反射像の明瞭度を減少させるには 有用な方法であるが、可視光の全領域で反射率を 零にするのは困難であり、したがって現実的には 反射像の一部が残る欠点がある。

本発明の目的は、上述の要求性能を勘足する防 眩性プラスチックフィルムを提供することにある。 毎期の機成

本発明の目的は、本発明によれば、透明なアラスチックフィルム上に前肢性薄膜を設けた防眩性フィラーを含有する熱硬化側間よりない、表面粗さ 0.1~ 0.8 4 m の数相 凹凸を有 ックフィルムの発展による光線 選事の変化が プラスチックフィルムの器度に対し10~80倍に がプラスチック とする防眩性フィルムによって達成される。

本発明におけるプラスチックフィルムとしては、透明性にすぐれたポリスチレン、ポリアクリル酸メチル、ポリカーポネート、ポリアセテート、ポリスルホン、ポリエステル等のフィルムを挙げることができる。これらのフィルムのうちポリエステルフィルム特に配向ポリエステルフィルムが特に好ましい。このポリエステルとしてはテレフタ

第2の方法は或る用途例えば発光表示デバイスの前面板に使用する場合に有用な方法であるが、 反射像をなくすほどに染料。 顕料等を配合すると 透過像の解像度が低下しすぎる欠点がある。

そこで、これらの改善が望まれている。更にプラスチックフィルムに防蚊性を付与した場合、用途によっては耐痰傷性、 帯震防止性、 耐湿度暑り性等が要求され、また破損を防止したり、 資曲部での取付けが可能なフレキシブル性が要求される。発明の目的

ル酸・イソフタル酸・ 2.6-ナフタレンジカルボン酸・ 4.4' - ジフェニルジカルボン酸等の如き 芳母 族ニ塩基酸 またはそのエステル形成性 誘導体 とエチレングリコール・ 1.4-ブタンジオール・ 1.5-ペンタンジオール・ 1.6-ヘキサンジオール・ 1.4-シクロヘキサンジオール・ 1.4-シクロヘキサンジオール・ 1.4-シクロペキサンジオール・ 1.4-シクロペキサンジオール・ 1.4-シクロペキサンジオール・ 1.4-シクロペキサンジオール・ 1.4-シクロペキサンジオール・ 1.4-シクロペキサンジオール また は る 励点

このようなポリエステルの具体例としては、ポリエチレンテレフタレート、ポリプチレンート・ポリプチレンート・ポリン・カレート・ポリン・カレンー 2.6ーナフタレート・ポリン・カンシメチレン・テレン・カン・ できる・ 変に てもよい の ことができる・ で あって もよい の これ らいい がな ど で カン・ト が 特に 好 段 だ で さ ポリエステルフィルムは、 例えば 製 段 覧 で さ れる 紅 楔 粒子を 適当に 遠ぶことにより、 光 線 透 過

率が高く、昼度の低い透明性のすぐれたフィルムを作ることができることは良く知られている。また、ポリエステルフィルムはその表面に有限溶剤系の強料をコーテングする場合、溶剤に対する劣化、膨調なども小さく、又微铍的性質にもすぐれているという利点を有する。プラスチックフィルムの光線透過率は80%以上、更には85%以上にあることが好ましい。

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防眩性薄膜は透明プラスチックフィルム上に、 基本的には表面硬化性パインダー、有機粒子(フィラー)及び溶剤からなる塗料を塗布し、 該パインダーを熱硬化させることによって得ることができる。 その際、フィラーの分散性を向上させるために、界面活性剤等の分散剤を配合することもできる。

前記表面硬化性パインダーは熱硬化性樹脂であって、例えばフェノール樹脂、アミノ樹脂、エポキシ樹脂、熱硬化アクリル樹脂、不飽和ポリエステル樹脂等があげられ、更に上記熱硬化性樹脂と

折率に近似した屈折率を有する球状有機フィラー が好ましく、例えばナイロン樹脂、スチレン樹脂、 ポリメチルメタアクリレート樹脂、ペンゾグアナ ミン樹脂が挙げられ、これらのうち特に透明なも のが好ましい。かかる球状有機フィラーの平均粒 子径は1~6 μπが望ましい。平均粒子径が小さ すぎると薄膜の表面形状がフラットすぎて防眩作 用を示さなくなり、また粒子径が大きすぎると薄 膜の表面凹凸が大きすぎ、かつフィラーを包むバ インダー量も多く必要とし、量布度みが厚くなり、 堂 膜 を 熱 硬 化 さ せ る とき フ イ ル ム が 著 し く カ ー ル するようになるので、望ましくない。有概フィラ ることが頷ましい。この最が少なすぎると光線透 過率は高いが反射光も強くなり、防眩性能が低下 する。一方この母が多すぎるとフィラー間の凝集 が生じたり、嫩膜表面の凹凸が不規則となり、光 の透過に対し拡散成分が高くなってヘーズを著し く高くすると共に透明性が著しく低下して白湿し てくる。

反応硬化するポリウレタン樹脂、アルキッド樹脂等を加えた化合物、混合物などであっても良い。

具体的な例としては、メラミン樹脂・ウレタン樹脂及びアルキッド樹脂を組合わせたもの。然便化性のアクリル樹脂・ポリエステル樹脂及びメラミン樹脂を組合わせたもの等があげられる。これらは光透過性の高いものほど好ましい。

プラスチックフィルムの上に前記塗料のコーテ ングにより塗膜を形成するに当たり、コーテング の方法としてはパーコート法。ドクタープレード 法。リバースコート法。グラビヤコート法。コン マコート法等の従来から知られている方法が利用 できる。歯布厚みは、歯膜の耐スクラッチ性及び ブイラーの密着性の点から、乾燥後鮮みで1~10 μπの範囲が良い。強膜が厚くなりすぎると、熱 硬化処理の収縮により署しくフィルムがカールし てくる。途膜の熟硬化は、コーテング層の乾燥と 周時に行ってもよく、また別々に行っても良い。 同時に行うときは、プラスチックフィルムの耐熱 性 (熱時寸法安定性) にもよるが 130℃以上の温 度で行うことが好ましい。別々に行うときは、上 記過度より低い温度で乾燥し、次いで上記温度で 硬化させるとよい。熱硬化時間は、樹脂の硬化速 度によって若干変るが、通常 130℃では5~10分 程度, 150℃では2~4分程度で十分である。

上述した条件を選択することによって、プラス チックフィルム上に装面組さ 0.1~ 0.8μπの微 和四凸を有する辞級を形成する。この舞頭は、プラスチックフィルムの光線透過率に対し10%以内の変化しか与えないすぐれた光線透過率を有し、かつ処理後フィルムの發度がプラスチックフィルムの發度の10~80倍にある、光散乱性能を有する。この光散乱による妨眩度は、後述する測定法をいて100%以下、好ましくは80%以下にある。この値が高くなとる妨眩性が低下するので好ましくない。

なお、本発明の防眩性フィルムには、塗布表面、 又は裏面に常外線反射、静電遮蔽などのため、金 園薫者、フッ素化合物の薄膜処理を行ったりする ことができる。

発明の効果

本発明の防眩性透明フィルムは、防眩性、耐スクラッチ性等にすぐれかつ可撓性(フレキシブル性)を有するので、例えばブラウン管、計器、表示板、液晶ディスプレイ、発光ダイオードディスプレイ等の如き紙面反射現象を特に問題とする製品の防眩カバーフィルムとして有利に用いること

J [S K - 7105 (1981) に従い、積分球式光 線透過装置(日本電色工業開"ヘーズ・メータ N D H - 2 D 型")を用いて、フイルムの光線透過 本及び毎度(ヘーズ)を測定した。

(3) 妨核度:

J I S K - 7105 (1981) に従い、入射角 20° の時の反射強度 5 より筋眩度を求めた。

なお、反射強度は光沢度額定装置(村上色彩研究所㈱のグロスメーターGM-3M)にて測定した。

防 眩 度 G s (20) - て s / て o × 100

てo:標準板(黒色板)の反射強度

て0:試料の反射強度

(4) 鉛氧硬度:

JIS K-5400 (1979) に従い、各種硬度の 鉛鉱を90°の角度でフィルム表面に当て、荷曵1 版の下で引掛きを与えたとき、フィルム表面にス クラッチが発生した時の鉛鉱の硬さで表示した。 (5) 耐複質性:

スチールウール#0000を用い、手動で3~4回

ができ、また発光表示デバイス、液晶ディスプレイ、計器、表示板等の前面板(前面フィルム)と して用いることができる。

実施例

以下に実施例を掲げて本発明を説明する。なお、途布フィルムの各種特性の測定は以下の方法に従って行なった。

(i) 表面相さRa値:

東京特密社 斜製敏針式表面和さ計(Surcon 8 B)を用い、半径 2 μの針を荷重 0.1 g の条件で塗布されたフィルム表面上を走らせて、基準長方向に50倍、表面に対し破方向に2000倍に拡大したチャートを掛かせた。凹凸チャートの中心線方向に割定長さし(L= 2 mm)の部分を披取り、この部分での中心線をX輪・縦方向をY軸とし、和さ値を4単位で表わし、R a 値とした。

Ra - L f (X) | dX 2) 光線透過率と毎度(ヘーズ):

フィルム表面をこすり、スクラッチの発生状況を 肉眼で判定した。

実施例1~4及び比較例1~3

得られた途膜の性能試験結果は表-1に示す。 表-1の結果から、実施例1~4のフィルムは 防眩性にすぐれ、高い光線透過率を有し、かつ耐 镀個性にすぐれ、筋眩性フィルムとして有用であることがわかる。

(以下汆白)

表 - 1

			<u> </u>					
	フィラー	表面組さ	光線	母 度	注 1)	鉛筆硬度	對你	性
(F)	添加量	Ra	透過率		防眩度]	
	(重量部)	(µm)	(%)	(%)	(%)			
比較例 1	o	0,004	89,0	1.4	235	• зн	若干スクラン	.
14,4,17,1		0.00.	03,0		233	311	発生あり	
							スクラ	
比較例2	2	0.105	88.2	12,5	129	3H	発生がた	つずか
-							F.00	
実施例1	5	0.225	87.2	33,0	75	3Н	周	Ŀ
実施例2	10	0.250	85,1	40.5	50	2		
×//em 2	''	0.350	65.1	40.5	50	3H	同	Ł
実施例3	15	0.475	82.5	51.4	29	3 H	同	Ł
実施例4	20	0.520	78.7	77.1	21	зн	(A)	Ł
							著しく	
比较例3		0.004	88.7	1,5	240	нв	スクラッ	チが
(未処理品)		•					発生する	

注 1) 防弦度は黒色標準板の反射強度を 100%として計算した。

実施例5~7及び比較例4.5

実施例 1 の熱硬化パインダー溶液に、平均粒子サイズ 5 μπの球状の架構スチレン粒子(住友化学な)、商品名"ファインパール 3000 F")を表っ2 に示す最で配合し、ボールミルにて塗料を調合した。

この途料を実施例1で用いたものと同じポリエステルフィルムに、乾燥後の途膜厚みが5~6 ル n になるように、パーコーターにて均一コートし、150℃、3 分間の乾燥を行い熱硬化をさせた。得られた塗膜の性能試験結果は表-2に示す。

表ー2の結果から、実施例5~7のフィルムは防蚊性にすぐれ、高い光線透過率を有しかつ耐療 個性にすぐれ、防蚊性フィルムとして有用である ことがわかる。

表 - 2

	フィラー	表面組さ	光線	最 度	防蚊皮	鉛筆硬度	耐液保性
19 1	添加量 (重量部)	Ra (μπ)	透過率 (%)	(%)	(%)	_	
比较例1	0	0.004	89.0	1,4	235	зн	値かに スクラッチが 発生する
比較例4	2	0,127	88.7	10.4	135	зн	周 上
卖追例5	5	0.285	88.8	27.8	80	зн	阎 上
実施例6	10	0,575	86.4	38.5	. 42	зн	周 上
実施例7	15	0.665	80.5	60.5	21	зн	同上
比较例5	20	0.828	76.5	88.5	13	зн	周 上

Specification

- 1. Title of the Invention: Antiglare Film
- 2. Claim(s):
- 1. An antiglare film which comprises a transparent plastic film and a thin antiglare film provided thereon, wherein said thin film is composed of a thermosetting resin containing a spherical organic filler and has a surface with fine asperity having a surface roughness of 0.1 to 0.8 µm; the change of light transmittance caused by said thin film is within 10% of that of the plastic film; and cloudiness of the antiglare film is 10 to 80 times that of the plastic film.
- 2. The antiglare film as claimed in Claim 1, wherein the spherical organic filler has an average particle size of 1 to 6 μ m and is contained in an amount of 5 to 20% by weight to the thermosetting resin.
- 3. The antiglare film as claimed in Claim 1 or Claim 2, wherein the thermosetting resin is a thermoset material comprising a thermosetting acrylic resin and a thermosetting melamine resin.
- 3. Detailed Description of the Invention:

Industrial Field of Application

The present invention relates to an antiglare film, particularly to an antiglare plastic film having an improved scratch resistance.

Prior Art

It is well known that glass products, plastic films,

etc. having a gloss surface cause the specular surface reflection phenomenon to make it difficult to see objects images through them, or to cause behind them orunpleasantness or tiredness of eyes. It is, for example, often experienced in our daily life that a reflected image of a window or fluorescent light on the specular surface is superposed on an image on a Braun tube causing difficulty in seeing the image on the Braun tube itself. This is also experienced when images or graduations are Such specular surface through glass cases. looked reflection phenomenon has been a problem in various fields, especially in the cases of cover glass of display cases, frames, watches and clocks, measuring instruments, indication boards, etc., light indication surfaces or their front panels of Braun tubes, liquid crystal displays, light-emitting diode displays, and the like. Thus, studies have been made to prevent this problem, various methods for this purpose have been proposed.

The prevention of the specular surface reflection phenomenon, in other words, glare reduction, can be achieved by reducing the lightness of the reflected image of an outside light source, clearness and the like. For example,

(1) A method in which a thin film of a metal oxide, fluoride, etc. is provided on the surface of a light transmitting body so that the lightness of the reflected image can be reduced due to the light interference phenomenon.

- (2) A method in which a specific dye or pigment is incorporated in a light transmitting body so that the lightness of reflection can be reduced due to the light absorption phenomenon.
- (3) A method in which fine asperities are provided or a thin film having fine asperities is provided on the surface of a light transmitting body to scatter the light so as to reduce clearness of the reflected image.

Although the first method is useful for reducing the clearness of the reflected image, it is difficult to reduce the rate of reflection to 0 over the whole range of the visible rays. It is, therefore, practically inevitable that a part of the reflected image should remain.

The second method is useful for a certain purpose, for example, when it is applied to a front panel for a light-emitting indication device. However, in case that a dye or pigment, etc. is incorporated in such an amount as to remove the reflected image, resolution of the transmitted image becomes too deteriorated.

The third method is effective in reducing the clearness of the reflected image. For this purpose, it has been practised to apply a coating containing silicon oxide particles as a means to form fine asperities. However, it is difficult to form fine asperities which are uniform and excellent in their antiglare properties. The

above coating, for example, uses the secondary aggregates of silicon oxide which can not be easily dispersed so that the quality of the coating is unstable or the shape of the particles are unstable to thereby cause remarkable variation of the surface asperities of the thin film to be obtained. This results in deteriorating even the resolution of the transmitted image.

It is, thus, desired to improve these points. Further, when antiglare properties are imparted to plastic films, they are required to have such properties as resistance to breakage and scratch, antistatic properties, humidity clouding resistance and so on, depending upon the use. They are also required to be flexible so that they may be prevented from breakage or may be installed at a curving part.

Object of the Invention

An object of the invention is to provide an antiglare plastic film which satisfies the above-described requirements.

Constitution of the Invention

According to the invention, the object of the invention can be achieved by an antiglare film which comprises a transparent plastic film and a thin antiglare film provided thereon, wherein the thin film is composed of a thermosetting resin containing a spherical organic filler and has a surface with fine asperities having a surface roughness of 0.1 to 0.8 µm; the change of light

transmittance caused by the thin film is within 10% of that of the plastic film; and the cloudiness of the antiglare film is 10 to 80 times that of the plastic film.

Examples of the plastic films to be used in the invention include such films excellent in transparency as those of polystyrene, polymethyl acrylate, polycarbonate, polyacetate, polysulfone, polyester, etc. Among these, a polyester film, especially an orientated polyester film, is preferable. Of such polyesters, linear polyesters having a high melting point and high crystallinity which are synthesized by using an aromatic dibasic acid such as terephthalic acid, isophthalic acid, 2,6-naphthalenedicarboxylic acid, 4,4'-diphenyldicarboxylic acid, etc. or an ester forming derivative thereof, and a diol such as ethylene glycol, propylene glycol, 1,3-propanediol, 1,4butandiol, neopentylglycl, 1,5-pentanediol, 1,6-hexanediol, 1,4-cyclohexanedimethanol, etc. or forming an ester derivative thereof, are desirable.

examples of such polyesters Specific polyethylene terephthalate, polyethylene isophthalate, polybutyrene terephthalate, polyethylene-2,6-naphthalate, poly(1,4-cyclohexylenedimethylene)terephthalate, and so on. Further, copolymers or blends of these may be usable. Among these, polyethylene terephthalate is especially preferable. In the case of these polyester films, it is high light films having a well known that the excellent transparency with low transmittance and

cloudiness are obtainable by choosing suitable inorganic particles to be added at the stage of forming films. In addition, when polyester films are coated with a coating of an organic solvent type, they cause less deterioration to a solvent or little swelling and are excellent in their mechanical properties. It is preferable that such plastic films have a light transmittance of not less than 80%, more preferably not less than 85%.

The thin antiglare film can be essentially obtained by providing on a transparent plastic film a coating comprising a surface hardening binder, organic particles (filler) and a solvent, and thermally setting the binder. On this occasion, a dispersing agent such as a surface-active agent, etc. can be incorporated to improve the dispersibility of the filler. Also, small amounts of a sedimentation prevention agent, wetting agent, leveling agent, etc. can be added.

The foregoing surface hardening binder is a thermosetting resin such as a phenol resin, amino resin, epoxy resin, thermosetting acrylic resin, unsaturated polyester resin and the like. Also, the binder may be a compound or a mixture of the above thermosetting resin with a polyurethane resin, alkyd resin, etc. which hardens by reacting with it.

Specific examples thereof include a combination of a melamine resin, urethane resin and alkyl resin, that of a thermosetting acrylic resin, polyester resin and melamine

resin, that of an epoxy resin and melamine resin, and the like. Among these, the one having a higher light transmittance is desirable.

The filler has an effect of forming fine asperities of the thin film to cause scattering of the reflected The scattering of the light, however, occurs not only as above but also on the surface of the filler within the thin film. This latter scattering is affected by the shape of the filler used, refractive index (the difference between the refractive index of the binder and that of the disturbance of causes filler), etc. Since it transmitted image to deteriorate the clearness of image, it should be avoided as much as possible. Further, when the filler absorbs the light of a certain wavelength, the transmitted light is made to have a tint. It is therefore desirable that the filler is made of a material having less light absorption. As the organic filler used in the invention, a spherical organic filler having a refractive index close to that of the binder is preferred. Examples of such a filler include a nylon resin, styrene resin, polymethyl methacrylate resin and bezoguanamine resin. these, transparent ones are particularly preferred. average particle size of such a spherical organic filler is preferably from 1 to 6 µm. In case that the average particle size is too small, the surface shape of the thin film becomes too flat and exhibits no antiglare effect. While, when the average particle size is too large, the

asperities of the thin film's surface become too large and the amount of the binder that is needed to enclose the fillers becomes large as well. This results in a thick coating which is undesirable since the coated film badly The amount of the organic curls up when thermally set. filler to be added is desirably from 5 to 20% by weight to In case that this amount is too small, the the binder. reflected light gets too strong and deteriorates antiglare effect although the light transmittance is high. On the other hand, when the amount is too large, the fillers get aggregated or asperities on the coated film's surface become irregular. This means that the scattering light transmission component gets too much to the resulting in cloudiness due to extreme haze and marked deterioration of the transparency.

Coating to form a film as above on a plastic film is carried out by the conventionally known methods such as bar coating, doctor blade coating, reverse coating, gravure coating, comma coating, and the like. The dry thickness of the coating is preferably within the range of from 1 to 10 µm from the viewpoints of the coated film's resistance to scratch and adhesion of the filler. In case that the coated film is too thick, it badly curls up due to shrinkage caused when it is thermally set. Thermal setting of the coated film may be carried out either at the same time with drying of the layer underneath or separately. In the former case, the temperature at 130°C

or higher is preferable for thermal setting although it depends on the heat resistance (dimensional stability during heating) of the plastic film. In case that the coated film is thermally set separately from the layer underneath, it is better to dry the film at a temperature lower than the above and then let it set at the above-described temperature. Though the time required for this thermal setting varies slightly depending on the setting speed of the resin used, it is usually about 5 to 10 minutes at 130°C, and about 2 to 4 minutes at 150°C.

By choosing the foregoing conditions, a thin film having fine asperities with a surface roughness of 0.1 to 0.8 µm can be formed on a plastic film. This thin film exhibits an excellent light transmittance by changing the light transmittance of the plastic film only by 10% or less, and has a light scattering ability to give the cloudiness of the finished film being 10 to 80 times that of the plastic film. The glare reduction due to this light scattering is to be 100% or less, preferably 80% or less according to the measuring method described later. In case that this value gets higher, the antiglare effect becomes undesirably deteriorated.

The antiglare film of the invention can be deposited with a metal or provided with a thin film of a fluorine compound on its surface or its backside for reflecting ultraviolet or preventing static electricity.

Effect of the Invention

The transparent antiglare film according to the invention is excellent in its antiglare properties and scratch resistance as well as flexibility. The film, therefore, can be advantageously used as an antiglare covering film for such products of which specular surface reflection phenomenon particularly matters as Braun tubes, measuring instruments, display panels, liquid crystal displays, light-emitting diode displays and the like. It can be also used as a front panel (a front film) for light-emitting display devices, liquid crystal displays, measuring instruments, indication boards and the like.

Example

The invention will be explained below by way of Examples. The measurements of various properties of the coated film were carried out according to the following methods.

(1) Surface roughness (Ra value):

A needle touch type surface roughness meter (Surcon 8B) manufactured by Tokyo Seimitsu Co. was used. A needle having a radius of 2 μ under a load of 0.1 g was run over the surface of the coated film and let it draw a chart longitudinal to the standard enlarged by 50 times direction and by 2,000 times to the vertical direction to The measured length L (L = 2 mm) the surface thereof. portion was taken out in the central line direction of the The central line of this portion was obtained chart.

regarded to be axis X, the longitudinal direction to be axis Y and roughness curve to be Y = f (X). The value obtained according to the following equation was indicated by the unit of μ and regarded to be Ra value.

Ra=
$$\frac{1}{L} \int_{0}^{L} |f(X)| dx$$

(2) Light transmittance and cloudiness (haze):

The light transmittance and cloudiness (haze) of the film were measured according to JIS K-7105 (1981) by using an integrating sphere type light transmission apparatus ("Haze meter NDH-2D" manufactured by Nippon Denshoku Kogyo Co.).

(3) Degree of glare reduction:

The degree of glare reduction was calculated from the reflection strength $\zeta_{\rm s}$ at an angle of incidence of 20° according to JIS K-7105 (1981).

The reflection strength was measured by a gloss measuring apparatus ("Gloss meter GM-3M" manufactured by Murakami Shikisai Laboratories).

Degree of glare reduction G_s (20) = ζ_s / ζ_0 x 100

 ζ_0 = reflection strength of the standard board (black board)

 ζ_0 = reflection strength of the sample

(4) Pencil hardness:

According to JIS K-5400 (1979), pencils of various degrees of hardness were made to scratch the film surface

at an angle of 90° with a load of 1 Kg, and the hardness of the pencils when scratches were caused on the surface was recorded.

(5) Abrasion resistance:

The surface of the film was brushed 3 to 4 times with steel wool #0000 by hand and scratches were evaluated with eyes.

Examples 1 to 4 and Comparative Examples 1 to 3

60 Parts by weight of a thermosetting acrylic resin (Trade name: "Hitaroid 2400A" by Hitachi Kasei Co.) and 40 parts by weight of a melamine resin (Trade name: "Melan 20" by Hitachi Kasei Co.) as thermosetting resins were dissolved in 250 parts by weight of a mixed solvent of methyl ethyl ketone and toluene (1:1). To this solution were added benzoguanamine particles (Trade name: "Eboster M" having average particle size of 2 to 3 μm, by Nippon Shokubai Kagaku Co.) in amounts shown in Table 1, and each mixture was subjected to ball mill dispersion for one day. Each of the obtained coatings was uniformly coated with a bar coater on the marketed polyester film (Trade name: "Tetron" film 0-100 by Teijin Co.) to have a dry thickness of 3 to 5 μm and dried at 150°C for three minutes for thermal setting.

The results of the property tests of the obtained films are shown in Table 1.

It is known from the results in Table 1 that the films of Examples 1 to 4 have excellent antiglare

properties and abrasion resistance as well as high light transmittance, and that they are useful as antiglare films.

Ехатріе	Amount of filler added (parts by	Surface roughness Ra (µm)	Light transmittance (%)	Cloudiness (%)	Note 1) Degree of glare resistance (%)	Pencil hardness -	Abrasion resistance -
Comp. Example 1	0	0.004	0.68	1.4	235	не	very slightly scratched
Comp. Example 2	2	0.105	88.2	12.5	129	ЭН	slightly scratched
Example 1	5	0.225	87.2	33.0	75	3н	as above
Example 2	10	0.350	85.1	40.5	50	ЗН	as above
Example 3	15	0.475	82.5	51.4	29	3.8	as above
Example 4	20	0.520	78.7	77.1	. 21	3Н	as above
Comp. Example 3 (non-treated)	ı	0.004	88.7	1.5	240	HB	markedly scratched

Note 1) Degree of glare reduction was calculated by setting the reflection strength of the black standard board as 100%.

Examples 5 to 7 and Comparative Examples 4 and 5

To the thermosetting binder solution in Example 1 were added spherical cross-linked styrene particles (Trade name: "Fine pearl 3000F" by Sumitomo Chemical Co.) having an average particle size of 5 μ m in amounts shown in Table 2 and prepared into coatings by ball mill.

Each of the coatings was uniformly coated on the same polyester film as the one used in Example 1 to have a dry thickness of 5 to 6 μm , and dried for three minutes for thermal setting. The results of the property tests of the obtained coated films are shown in Table 2.

From the results in Table 2, it is known that the films of Examples 5 to 7 has excellent antiglare properties and abrasion resistance as well as high light transmittance, and that they are useful as antiglare films.

Example	Amount of filler added	Surface	Light transmittance	Cloudiness	Degree of glare	Pencil hardness	Abrasion resistance
	(parts by weight)	Ra (µm)	(%)	(%)	reduction (%)	ı	ı
Comp. Example 1	0	0.004	0.68	1.4	235	3H	slightly scratched
Comp. Example 4	2	0.127	88.7	10.4	135	нє	as above
Example 5	ស	0.285	88.8	27.8	80	HE	as above
Example 6	10	0.575	86.4	38.5	42	нє	as above
Example 7	15	0.665	80.5	60.5	21	HE	as above
Comp. Example 5	20	0.828	76.5	88.5	13	ЭН	as above